

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the times."

The Philadelphia Inquirer publishes the following special dispatch from Baltimore: "Preparations are making by a well known lawyer of this city to lay an injunction upon the State Treasurer at Annapolis, the Governor, Comptroller and other officials, to prevent their paying any money out of the State Treasury to defray expenses, in any shape or form, of the Constitutional Convention now in session in Maryland; on the ground of the convention being unconstitutional and illegal."

A Convention of delegates from the principal Jewish synagogues of the country has been in session in Philadelphia. It was resolved to co-operate in measures for removing the Jews of Servia, Moldavia, Wallachia, Roumania, and the Barbary States, to Palestine and colonize them there. It was also decided to establish a Jewish College at Philadelphia.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says: "It is reported in Wall street to-day, (Saturday), and on good authority, that Messrs. Fraser, Trenholm & Co. agree to pay their creditors 15c. on the pound promptly, and 5c. on short time."

The terrible tragedy that occurred last Thursday in Perry county, Ind., in which a man beat his wife and child to death with stones and then shot himself, has seldom been surpassed in dull horror.

The Canadians have again been deluded by the report of a Fenian invasion and have seized several small American steamers on suspicion.

A destructive fire occurred yesterday in the town of Petroleum Centre, Penn. Forty buildings were destroyed.

Brazil has declined the mediation of the United States in its war with Paraguay.

Forty five marine disasters occurred during the month of May.

## VIRGINIA NEWS.

A colored woman, one hundred and eleven years of age, died in Norfolk county, Va., a day or two ago. She had been a slave all her life, up to the emancipation proclamation, and her former master continued to provide for her to the day of her death.

Dr. Samuel Logan, who has filled the chair of anatomy in the Medical College of Richmond, Va., during the past session, has resigned his chair to accept the chair of surgery in the Medical College at New Orleans.

Don T. C. Peters, of Lynchburg, who was robbed of \$17,921 in notes of the Farmers' Bank of Fincastle, some time since in Washington, has recovered the entire amount.

The Presbytery of Raphanhook will hold its next stated meeting in Warrenton Presbyterian Church, commencing on Thursday next, June 6th, at 7 1/2 P. M.

No U. S. troops have been sent to Danville. The report that there had been soldiers sent there is incorrect.

Only one person was killed by the late fall of the tenement house in Norfolk.

Mr. Zeph. Turner on Registration.

[From the Warrenton Index.]

WOODVILLE, 27th May 1867.

JOHN W. FINKS.—Dear Sir: I would suggest to you the very great importance of impressing upon the people the necessity of being registered, preparatory to voting at the coming election for members of the Convention.

An impression prevails—I think generally—amongst the people, that the members of the Convention are to be elected according to the present apportionment of representation in the House of Delegates. This is a very great error. The Wilson bill provides that the Convention shall consist of the same number of members that the present territory of Virginia elected delegates to the House of Delegates in 1860. This was 104. The bill further provides for a registration of the voters, white and black; and, after the registration has been completed and the returns made to the military commandant, that he shall then apportion this representation of 104 members amongst the several counties and districts of the State, according to the registered voters returned to him. I do not quote the exact language of the law, but this is what it means. The bill further provides that none except registered voters shall vote at the approaching election.

In view of the provisions of the bill, it seems to me that the necessity of being registered should be apparent to every man who desires to live under a government preserving even the semblance of freedom.

The Wilson bill leaves it wholly discretionary with the military commandant as to the system of electing the delegates to the Convention, whether by counties or districts; and as Gen. Schofield has not as yet made known his purpose in this respect, and as it is not known what representation each county or district will be entitled to, I think all nominations and suggestions of members of the Convention are premature and unwise.

The returns of the Commissioners of the Revenue made to the Auditor in 1866, show that there were in the State last year, adult whites 131,000; adult blacks 76,030; in all 207,030. This, divided by 104, would make the basis of representation for one member of the Convention about 2,000 votes.

Fauquier has 2276 whites and 1,006 blacks, in all 3,282. This leaves you about 700 votes short of the number necessary to elect two members of the Convention. You will therefore readily see the importance to Fauquier of a full registration.

The same reasons apply also the counties of Rappahannock and Culpeper, as each of them is short of the number necessary to elect one member. Rappahannock has 1151 whites and 496 blacks=1647. Culpeper 1072 whites and 671 blacks=1743.

The aggregate returns of the Commissioners show a white majority in the State of 55,000. Deduct from this 10,000 for disfranchised citizens—and I think this greatly exceeds the number—and it leaves at least 45,000 majority of whites.

If the white voters, in this very large majority, in their favor, permit the State government to pass under the control of the pestilent set who are now so earnestly seeking to gain possession of it, I have only to say, that in my best judgment they will most richly merit their fate. \* \* \* \* \*

Very truly, yours, &c.,

ZEPH. TURNER.

## MARRIED.

On Tuesday, the 28th ult., at the residence of Captain W. W. Carter, by Rev. H. H. Wier, Mr. JOSEPH A. JEFFRIES to Miss CAMILLA WALDEN, both of Fauquier.

In Warrenton, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. John W. Pugh, Mr. J. A. HARKELL to Miss ELIZA E. HARKELL, both of Fauquier.

Mr. 21st ult., at the residence of Mr. W. W. Newman, Mr. FLORENCE to Miss LOUISA M. CANNON, all of Prince William county, Va.

JUST RECEIVED—Another lot of Georgetown FLOUR, for family use, wholesale and retail, by

E. L. TOLSON, 89, Cameron st.

Re-opening of the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad to Leesburg—Leesburg and Hamilton—Speeches—Social Equality, &c., &c.

On Saturday morning last, after the lapse of an interval of more than six years, the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad was re-opened to Leesburg, and the sound of the locomotive's whistle, and the sight of a long passenger and freight train, gladdened the residents of that ancient, often plundered, but still most hospitable of Virginia towns, and collected at the depot there a large crowd of its most influential citizens.

The bridges on the road, destroyed during the war, have, under the supervision of the accomplished Chief Engineer, G. W. Blythe, been re-erected in the most skilful and ballasted manner, and the track relaid and ballasted according to the latest improved railroad style; and with the utmost rapidity, too, that the means at his disposal would allow; and hereafter, at the hours mentioned in an advertisement contained in the Gazette, daily passenger and freight trains will run between the two places. It is not the intention of the active and energetic President of this road, Mr. Lewis McKenzie, to allow the work on this important line of internal improvement to stop at its present terminus, but to continue the operations already so apparently remarkably progressed, until, before the close of the approaching autumn, the road shall have reached Merrier's Station, six miles beyond, and tapped the rich country of which that station is the produce depot. The receipts of the road will now, it is thought by those acquainted with the resources of the country it traverses, rapidly increase, both from passengers' fare and freight charges, as Leesburg is the county seat and market town of the richest county in the State, and is in communication with Winchester, and all the intervening towns and villages, by means of well patronized stage lines. It is also in contemplation to start immediately a daily line of stages between Leesburg and Middleburg, which will attract to the railroad all the travel from the section of State through which runs the Little River Turnpike. Grain agencies are also, it is stated, to be established at once in Leesburg, so that hereafter the competition between these agents and the numerous millers in that neighborhood, will make it one of the best produce markets in Northern Virginia.

The country along the line of this road has improved very much within the past two years, and the better class of settlers are rapidly occupying the vacant lands bordering it. It was stated by a gentleman on the train last Saturday, that within the last sixteen months, as land agent, he had sold eighty-nine tracts of land between Leesburg and Alexandria, not one of which was beyond four miles from the railroad, and that applications were continually made to him by Northern men, the larger portion of whom were well to do in the world, for farms in Loudoun and Fairfax counties. Leesburg has many attractions as a place of residence, and each summer its population is considerably increased by the influx of residents of Washington and other cities, who, by breathing its pure and bracing atmosphere, drinking its cool limestone water, eating its mountain mutton, and mingling in its refined and polite society, prepare themselves for the "arduous fatigues of the succeeding winter;" but among all the various drawing attributes of this delightful town none are so bewitchingly attractive as the numerous pretty ladies who reside there, and any devotee to bachelordom, who visits there, will have a revolution in his long conceived and cherished opinions produced with such alarming rapidity as to make his head swim. Not only pretty are these Leesburg belles, but intelligent, and industrious are they, and the man who selects from among the fair damsels who grace the streets of that town, in their evening promenades, or play croquet in the Academy grounds, as his life's partner, may well congratulate himself upon possessing his full portion of this world's happiness.

Of the passengers who went up in the train on Saturday, were several from Alexandria, bound for the Railroad meeting which was held that day two or three miles above the village of Hamilton, in Loudoun county, and among them the reporter for the Gazette, who, mounted upon a gray steed, kindly furnished him by the popular and efficient member of the Virginia Legislature from the county, R. M. Bentley, esq., sat out upon his eighteen miles—one each way—trip in much better spirits than those in which he returned. Of all modes of travelling horseback exercise is to one unaccustomed to that sport (!) the most disagreeable, and before those eighteen miles were accomplished they had elongated into forty or fifty, and the word soreness does not convey a correct idea of the sensation experienced by the writer. The member most unquestionably rides a hard trotting horse, and if anything had happened to him that day, while under the writer, by which his earthly existence would have been terminated, to such an agony of desperation and bewilderment was the writer wrought by the constant and severe jolting he had received, that he could not have repeated with suitable emotion the words of James Fitz James:

"We worth the chase, we worth the day,  
That cost thy life, my gallant gray."

The country from Leesburg to the place where the Railroad meeting was held, between Hamilton and Parcellville, on the turnpike, is as beautiful as any that ever brightened the eye of a tourist, or made glad the heart of a thrifty farmer. On each side of the road, as far as the eye can reach, undulating fields of living green, dotted here and there with flocks of sheep and herds of cattle, and interspersed with large large tracts of darker colored woods, adorn the landscape, bounded by the gracefully curving outlines of the Blue Ridge, and its many spurs. Much of the land is under cultivation; the wheat is heading out magnificently, the corn, too, just coming up, is of a dark green color, and looks vigorous, and every prospect is indicative of a plentiful harvest.

About half-way out the trotting charger bounded the writer up to a spring on the side of the road, near which that bon-vivant, the "Hon. Senator from Loudoun," who, with some friends, were on their way to the meeting, had halted to refresh themselves. After a rest of a few minutes, enjoyed with this party, he again proceeded on his jolting way, and after an innumerable succession of abrupt risings, fallings and couplings, he, at length, reached, about two o'clock, the great rendezvous of the "unquestionably loyal," and found that a recess in the proceedings in progress had occurred in order that those who had brought anything there to eat might have time to eat it, whilst those who were so unfortunate as to be unaware of the probable lack of accommodations could enjoy in anticipation the delightful repast they would be served with on their return to Leesburg.

A platform, decked with national flags, had been erected in the woods, in front of which two sets of seats had been prepared, one occupied by the black and the other by the white portion of the party which makes no distinction on account of color, and around which had been drawn up in semi-circular form the carriages and wagons on the ground. Upon enquiry it was ascertained that the meeting had been called to order at half-past ten in the morning by Wm. B. Downey, the Commonwealth's Attorney for the county, who nominated Wm. Williams, of Waterford, as chairman. Mr. Williams, being unanimously elected, accepted the responsibility in a short speech, and concluded by introducing a gentleman, who is said to have achieved a reputation in this section of the State in the years 1861 and '62, Colonel Farnsworth, of the 8th Illinois Cavalry.

The Colonel was followed by a Gen. H. A. Pierce, originally, it is reported, from Vermont, but now hailing from Norfolk, or California, at the termination of whose speech the recess for eating had occurred. At about three o'clock operations were resumed by the occupation of the seats on the platform by ladies and gentlemen of the neighborhood, the speakers, and the reporters of the New York Herald and Tribune and Washington Chronicle. A song was then indulged in by those musically inclined, and upon the dying away of its refrain a colored man named J. M. Langston, a lawyer, from Oberlin, Ohio, lately authorized to practice in the Supreme Court of the U. S., was introduced, and delivered a speech of considerably more than an hour's duration, which, as the writer was informed by numerous gentlemen present, Radicals and Conservatives, far exceeded in sense, oratory and rhetoric, the efforts of those who had preceded him. "He commenced by saying that he recalled to his memory the fact that in 1829 he was born a slave in Louisiana county of this State. His father was a wealthy planter, reputed to be quite eccentric, and he was certainly peculiar in this respect at least, that he recognized fully and fairly his children born in slave bondage. He provided for their emancipation, and appropriated means to secure to them the advantages of education. I am the only representative of the family out of which I came, now south of the Potomac river, who can present a record of loyalty to your Government during the late war. I am proud that I have been thus loyal and true. I am also proud that I am permitted to stand upon the soil of Virginia and address you upon the issues of the hour."

I recollect that it does not become me to indicate by one word that I entertain any hard feelings toward any of the people of the South. You have been told that slavery is dead; as an American and a negro I rejoice in its death, and rejoice even if it did cost five hundred thousand lives and millions of treasure, far up from the debris of the rebellion there have risen five millions of human beings—"a nation born in a day." This being the case, have we not largely gained by the war? When slavery was introduced into this very State in 1620 the conflict was begun, not against the negro, but against everything lovely and of good report among mankind—against American liberty itself. The struggle continued until exterminating in the late war, which did not end without raising up to the full measure of manhood every slave in the whole land. These men were slaves, but a nation of men who never forgot your Government. One of the glorious things of which a negro can boast is that he has always been true and loyal. Look to the North and behold Vallandigham; look to the South and behold the arch traitor, and you will find in every instance that he is clothed in ivory, and I am here to advertise you that Vallandigham has not a drop of black blood coursing through his veins, and I thank God for it. Traverse your country from the beginning of her history, and you will find that the negro has placed himself upon the side of right, and his record is bright and glorious. You may not be aware that the first man to fall in the Revolutionary war was an advertised fugitive negro slave, and the name of Cyrus Arttrucks is written in bright characters in our history." He said that he represented in himself the white and the black American, and though proud of both, he was inclined to give the credit of his superior faculties to the milk he had drawn from his black mother, and acquired if half a negro could arrive at his perfection to what an elevation might not a whole negro aspire to and achieve? At the conclusion of his speech he was handed a glass of water, which, however he declined—by a young gentleman, wrapped around whose breast three or four times and crossed over the shoulders, was a red sash—(several similarly dressed individuals, and some with rosettes, were scattered among the crowd) and then presented by Miss Belle Skimman, a young lady from Brooklyn, but now employed at Lincoln, by some of the Friends Society, to teach a colored school, with a magnificent banquet of rare and beautiful flowers, which he accepted with a grateful inclination of the head.

After this interesting ceremony, a young gentleman named L. E. Dudley, a reporter for the Washington Chronicle, but evidently not the same one who proposed in Richmond a week or two since the health and future prosperity of Mr. Davis, made a short address to a rising audience, advising them to organize precinct associations to secure the registering of the "loyal" voters.

The chairman then announced the names of three persons who would receive subscriptions to a fund to be raised for the purpose of propagating Radicalism in the county, and after cheers for the Radical party, for the memory of Mr. Lincoln, and three groans, proposed by a young man with a beaming countenance, who wore spectacles and long curling hair, and which were given with a vim that exceeded the force attached to the cheers for "Jeff. Davis," the meeting dispersed, some to revel in the anticipated delights of a free 80 acre farm and social equality, some to luxuriate in imagination upon two o'clock, the great rendezvous of the "unquestionably loyal," and found that a recess in the proceedings in progress had occurred in order that those who had brought anything there to eat might have time to eat it, whilst those who were so unfortunate as to be unaware of the probable lack of accommodations could enjoy in anticipation the delightful repast they would be served with on their return to Leesburg.

Among those who hailed from Alexandria at this meeting, were Col. S. P. Lee, Lewis McKenzie, W. D. Massey and George Tucker. The affair passed off very quietly, not a single disturbance occurring during the whole day. A man, said to be "a rebel," had brought a barrel of whiskey on the ground early in the morning, but had removed it at once, upon being requested to do so by some of the committee of arrangements.

Upon the return of the speakers and the gentlemen from this city, to Leesburg, late in the evening, they stopped at the London Hotel, but upon being informed by the proprietor that though he would cheerfully give the Speaker, Langston, a room, and furnish him there with as many meals as he desired, and of the best the house afforded, yet he would not allow him to go to the public table, they left that Hotel, and walked around to the Pickett House, where they supped together, in the dining room.

Some of the party evidently were not pleased with Leesburg, and cared not how soon they left it, to their uncongenial parlor. Why its people should have particularly admired them, if they did so, is not apparent.

At four o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, another train of cars, containing many of the employees of the road, and others interested in its re-opening, left this city for Leesburg, where it arrived about seven o'clock, and where at Lloyd's many of its passengers tried something which cannot be excelled at home. At half past eight, this train, having aboard all it had brought up, and those from this city who had gone up in the morning, started on its return from the depot—where had gathered a large number of the ladies and gentlemen of the town to bid their friends good bye and express the hopes of future frequent meetings—and arrived here a few minutes after eleven.

## LETTER FROM LOUDOUN COUNTY.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)

LEESBURG, VA., May 31, 1867.—The freight train on the A. & L. H. R. came to Leesburg to-day, and it is said the passenger train will come to the station to-morrow. A new grain buyer at the station (Mr. R. M. Bentley, our former delegate,) will be the means of turning a good deal of grain into your city that has heretofore gone to Berlin. Deal liberally with our farmers for the chance at a crop of 300,000 or 400,000 bushels of wheat is worth a struggle. The promise for the crop is most cheering. Corn is probably mostly in the ground, as the last few days of warm dry weather have enabled our farmers to do much work.

At the meeting here, General Farnsworth, an M. C. from Illinois, made a strongly Republican speech, but in a conciliatory manner and with dignified language, except when he spoke of the President and Mr. Seward, whose western tour he attacked in bitter and (what sounded something like) indecent expressions. He warned the South against trusting to President Johnson—the popular fiat had stricken him down, and would have overridden any expression of opinion by the Supreme Court in opposition to the will of the nation. He thought the terms offered were generous, and that if the States were reconstructed, in accordance with the spirit of the law, they would be admitted to all the rights and privileges of the other States of the Union. He distinctly announced that Congress had no right to interfere with States which had not been in rebellion, but that we had forfeited our rights to protest by entering into hostility to the Government. He spoke very flatteringly of the elegant soil, water power and scenery of Virginia, and said if ever tempted to leave Illinois he should come to Virginia. Standing in the hot sun I had not opportunities for reporting, and only give a few general views expressed by him.

Congress would have accepted the amendment as a finality; now they would accept it under the reconstruction acts, as such that not many members of Congress approved of confederation, but that even Mr. Stevens' views were much below the terms actually imposed on conquered nations. I fancy that General Farnsworth, having been a soldier (like other soldiers on both sides) is more kindly disposed towards his late foe than civilians, who imagine that their views are much less favorable than those of other people.

J. W. Langston, a colored lawyer from Oberlin, Ohio, made a very good but rather self-boasting speech of about an hour. He is good looking and speaks fluently, and with rather more correct pronunciation than his white fellow laborer, never using the expression *dozens*, which immediately stamps one a Northern man. The lawyer was born in Louisiana county, Virginia, is about 25 years old, and was sent North to be educated by his father, of whom he spoke feelingly and with gratitude.

Both speakers gave their colored friends good advice, the latter speaker especially, telling them not to drink whiskey or use tobacco, to educate themselves; to make money and to make character—that freedom meant *"not being on one's knees."*

Our worthy Mayor, Jas. M. Orr, appointed four special policemen to assist the Town Council, but so far as I have heard (8 p. m.) not even an unpleasant word has been spoken between opponents.

I suppose the audience consisted of about 120 whites, fully half of whom were Conservatives, and about 150 colored people, of whom probably one half were women. If the Hamilton meeting is of the same character, no harm will be done. I think the colored people of Loudoun are intelligent and independent enough to know that they are free, and to act accordingly without dictation from any quarter.

The marriage licenses for April were 8, two of them being for colored couples; for May there were 12 issued, all for whites.

## CITY COUNCIL.

## OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS.

At a called meeting of the Common Council of Alexandria, held June 1, 1867, there were present: J. B. Smoot, esq., President; Messrs. Greale, Hopkins, Simpson, Harrison, Brown, Clifford, Johnson and Summers.

A communication of the Mayor, calling the attention of the City Council of Alexandria to the petition of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co., was received from the Board of Aldermen, with the following:

Resolved, That Hugh Latham, esq., be, and is, hereby appointed proxy, to represent the interests of the corporation, at a meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, to be held in the city of Annapolis, on the 3d instant, and all adjourned meetings.

The council then adjourned.

Teste: THOS. M. WHITE, Clerk.

SAP.—Dobbin's Electric Wells' German Brasso, The Pioneer, Woman's Friend, Chemical Olive, Babbie's, Monroe & Thomas' Yellow and Brown, and a fine assortment of Toilet Soaps, for sale by

LOOMIS & FACER, 204, King street.

## NOTICES OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of conducting the GROCERY AND LIQUOR BUSINESS, at No. 101, corner Queen and St. Asaph streets, formerly occupied by H. C. Dorsey. WILLIAM A. SMOOT, CHARLES H. TAYLOR, may 27-1m

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have formed a co-partnership under the name and style of JAMESSON & LEE, for the purpose of conducting a GENERAL SHIPPING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, at No. 21, Union street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Cassette & Co.

ROBT. JAMESSON, C. F. LEE, Jr., Alexandria, May 3, 1867. may 7-4D

DISOLUTION.—We, the undersigned, have this day dissolved co-partnership, by mutual consent. The business heretofore conducted by E. LAWRENCE TOLSON.

LYTTLETON WITHERS, E. LAWRENCE TOLSON, April 22, 1867.

COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN FLOUR AND FEED (Liberty Hall) No. 39, Cameron st. The undersigned is glad to inform his old customers that though he has been occupied recently by fire he has now prepared, having replaced the implements that were consumed, to fill any orders for articles he has they may need. E. LAWRENCE TOLSON, ap 23-

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership for the transaction of a general COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm name of W. A. SMOOT & CO.

W. A. SMOOT, ROBT. EDWARDS, ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 25, 1867. ap 13-

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, have this day formed a co-partnership to carry on the LIQUOR AND ALE BUSINESS, under the firm name of E. E. DOWLING & CO.

E. E. DOWLING, HENRY GREEN, ALEXANDRIA, April 22-11

FOR SALE AND RENT.—FOR RENT—The HOUSE now occupied by Charles Brill, at the corner of 107 1/2 street and Market Alley. It has a spacious cellar, and a room of 1000 sq. ft. over the store. The location is a good one for any kind of business. Apply to WM. GREGORY, may 21-101f

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE No. 2, at the southeast corner of Union and King sts., at present occupied by Mr. R. H. Germany. Possession given on the 1st of July next. Apply to W. H. IRWIN, may 30-11

STORE AND DWELLING FOR RENT.—The well-known business stand, No. 26, north Royal street, with the dwelling attached, will be rented to suitable tenant. In rear of the above is a Brick Stable and Carriage House, easily convertible into a store house, with a good entrance from Pitt street. All the buildings nearly fire-proof. Possession given June 15. For terms apply to JOHN LAPHEN, No. 103, Prince st. ap 21-101f

FOR RENT—Two STORES under the Mason House Hotel; also, DWELLING HOUSES—two suitable for large families, and boarding house, and others of smaller capacity. And on Union street, convenient to the railroad, TWO LARGE YARDS, suitable for the lumber, coal, wood, or plaster trade. Enquire of JAMES GREEN, 68, Prince street 1541

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c. WARFIELD & HALL, Agents for a full and fresh supply of DRUGS, FANCY GOODS, &c., among which may be found Paper, Payard at Blayn, for corns; Elder Flower Soap, at 75 cents; Hair, Comb and Shaving Brushes, with a large assortment of all other articles usually found in a drug store. All the buildings nearly fire-proof. Possession given June 15. For terms apply to JOHN LAPHEN, No. 103, Prince st. ap 21-101f

FOR RENT—Two STORES under the Mason House Hotel; also, DWELLING HOUSES—two suitable for large families, and boarding house, and others of smaller capacity. And on Union street, convenient to the railroad, TWO LARGE YARDS, suitable for the lumber, coal, wood, or plaster trade. Enquire of JAMES GREEN, 68, Prince street 1541

FOR RENT—Two STORES under the Mason House Hotel; also, DWELLING HOUSES—two suitable for large families, and boarding house, and others of smaller capacity. And on Union street, convenient to the railroad, TWO LARGE YARDS, suitable for the lumber, coal, wood, or plaster trade. Enquire of JAMES GREEN, 68, Prince street 1541

FOR RENT—Two STORES under the Mason House Hotel; also, DWELLING HOUSES—two suitable for large families, and boarding house, and others of smaller capacity. And on Union street, convenient to the railroad, TWO LARGE YARDS, suitable for the lumber, coal, wood, or plaster trade. Enquire of JAMES GREEN, 68, Prince street 1541

FOR RENT—Two STORES under the Mason House Hotel; also, DWELLING HOUSES—two suitable for large families, and boarding house, and others of smaller capacity. And on Union street, convenient to the railroad, TWO LARGE YARDS, suitable for the lumber, coal, wood, or plaster trade. Enquire of JAMES GREEN, 68, Prince street 1541

FOR RENT—Two STORES under the Mason House Hotel; also, DWELLING HOUSES—two suitable for large families, and boarding house, and others of smaller capacity. And on Union street, convenient to the railroad, TWO LARGE YARDS, suitable for the lumber, coal, wood, or plaster trade. Enquire of JAMES GREEN, 68, Prince street 1541

FOR RENT—Two STORES under the Mason House Hotel; also, DWELLING HOUSES—two suitable for large families, and boarding house, and others of smaller capacity. And on Union street, convenient to the railroad, TWO LARGE YARDS, suitable for the lumber, coal, wood, or plaster trade. Enquire of JAMES GREEN, 68, Prince street 1541

FOR RENT—Two STORES under the Mason House Hotel; also, DWELLING HOUSES—two suitable for large families, and boarding house, and others of smaller capacity. And on Union street, convenient to the railroad, TWO LARGE YARDS, suitable for the lumber, coal, wood, or plaster trade. Enquire of JAMES GREEN, 68, Prince street 1541

FOR RENT—Two STORES under the Mason House Hotel; also, DWELLING HOUSES—two suitable for large families, and boarding house, and others of smaller capacity. And on Union street, convenient to the railroad, TWO LARGE YARDS, suitable for the lumber, coal, wood, or plaster trade. Enquire of JAMES GREEN, 68, Prince street 1541

FOR RENT—Two STORES under the Mason House Hotel; also, DWELLING HOUSES—two suitable for large families, and boarding house, and others of smaller capacity. And on Union street, convenient to the railroad, TWO LARGE YARDS, suitable for the lumber, coal, wood, or plaster trade. Enquire of JAMES GREEN, 68, Prince street 1541

FOR RENT—Two STORES under the Mason House Hotel; also, DWELLING HOUSES—two suitable for large families, and boarding house, and others of smaller capacity. And on Union street, convenient to the railroad, TWO LARGE YARDS, suitable for the lumber, coal, wood, or plaster trade. Enquire of JAMES GREEN, 68, Prince street 1541

FOR RENT—Two STORES under the Mason House Hotel; also, DWELLING HOUSES—two suitable for large families, and boarding house, and others of smaller capacity. And on Union street, convenient to the railroad, TWO LARGE YARDS, suitable for the lumber, coal, wood, or plaster trade. Enquire of JAMES GREEN, 68, Prince street 1541

FOR RENT—Two STORES under the Mason House Hotel; also, DWELLING HOUSES—two suitable for large families, and boarding house, and others of smaller capacity. And on Union street, convenient to the railroad, TWO LARGE YARDS, suitable for the lumber, coal, wood, or plaster trade. Enquire of JAMES GREEN, 68, Prince street 1541

FOR RENT—Two STORES under the Mason House Hotel; also, DWELLING HOUSES—two suitable for large families, and boarding house, and others of smaller capacity. And on Union street, convenient to the railroad, TWO LARGE YARDS, suitable for the lumber, coal, wood, or plaster trade. Enquire of JAMES GREEN, 68, Prince street 1541

FOR RENT—Two STORES under the Mason House Hotel; also, DWELLING HOUSES—two suitable for large families, and boarding house, and others of smaller capacity. And on Union street, convenient to the railroad, TWO LARGE YARDS, suitable for the lumber, coal, wood, or plaster trade. Enquire of JAMES GREEN, 68, Prince street 1541

FOR RENT—Two STORES under the Mason House Hotel; also, DWELLING HOUSES—two suitable for large families, and boarding house, and others of smaller capacity. And on Union street, convenient to the railroad, TWO LARGE YARDS, suitable for the lumber, coal, wood, or plaster trade. Enquire of JAMES GREEN, 68, Prince street 1541

FOR RENT—Two STORES under the Mason House Hotel; also, DWELLING HOUSES—two suitable for large families, and boarding house, and others of smaller capacity. And on Union street, convenient to the railroad, TWO LARGE YARDS, suitable for the lumber, coal, wood, or plaster trade. Enquire of JAMES GREEN, 68, Prince street 1541

FOR RENT—Two STORES under the Mason House Hotel; also, DWELLING HOUSES—two suitable for large families, and boarding house, and others of smaller capacity. And on Union street, convenient to the railroad, TWO LARGE YARDS, suitable for the lumber, coal, wood, or plaster trade. Enquire of JAMES GREEN, 68, Prince street 1541

FOR RENT—Two STORES under the Mason House Hotel; also, DWELLING HOUSES—two suitable for large families, and boarding house, and others of smaller capacity. And on Union street, convenient to the railroad, TWO LARGE YARDS, suitable for the lumber, coal, wood, or plaster trade. Enquire of JAMES GREEN, 68, Prince street 1541

FOR RENT—Two STORES under the Mason House Hotel; also, DWELLING HOUSES—two suitable for large families, and boarding house, and others of smaller capacity. And on Union street, convenient to the railroad, TWO LARGE YARDS, suitable for the lumber, coal, wood, or plaster trade. Enquire of JAMES GREEN, 68, Prince street 1541

FOR RENT—Two STORES under the Mason House Hotel; also, DWELLING HOUSE